WHAT HAS BECOME OF GORDON'S BIG ESTATE?

Administrator Cullen Has Only a Little Over \$5,000, Although Some Real Estate Is Still in Dispute.

ONLY HALF A MILLION, HE SAYS.

Yet When He Was Appointed He Made Affidavit That There Was \$400,000 of Personalty Alone.

It was a very long story and remarkable in its way that the HERALD printed yesterday of the battle over the property of millionnaire George P. Gordon twelve years after his death and almost as

long after the property had been divided.

But there remains much to be told. It will prove interesting to learn why Mr. Henry C. Adams kept silent during all the years since Mr. Gordon's death and permitted the property to be divided when he knew that the will he had drawn in 1868, and which had been duly executed, devised the preperty to others than those who received it.

Scarcely less interesting will be the struggle to regain the million and a half of property which has seemingly been scattered to the four winds and to know whether, in case the property cannot all be restored, General Josiah Porter and Henry J. Cullen, Jr., who distributed it, can be held liable by the beneficiaries under the will which Mr. Adams has so tardily brought out. Nobody seemingly knows more about the discov-

ery of the old inventor's will than Messra. oraem, Hamilton and Beckett, of No. 160 Broad-



way, and Messrs. Black and King, the attorneys who are conducting affairs for the Gordons and

When I suggested to Mr. Beckett yesterday after noon that the finding of the will at this late day was strange, considering that Mr. Henry C. Adams knew all along that it was in existence, Mr. Beckett coughed thoughtfully and then said that the account of the finding of the will which appeared in yesterday's HEBALD was substantially correct. It did not occur to Mr. Adams until last October that the will was in existence, and it was quite a while after that before he succeeded in unearthing it. FOUND WEEKS BEFORE FILED.

From other sources I learned that the attorneys for the contestants had the will in their possession for weeks before any attempt was made to probate it. They did not place it on record when it was found, because Mrs. Henry Du Bois Van Wyck,

found, because Mrs. Henry Du Bois Van Wyck, formerly Mrs. George P. Gordon, was still alive, although in delicate health, and in California seeking to prolong her life.

As Mr. Gordon's widow she could have demanded her right to administer under the will, and that was just what the Gordon family did not desire. When the will of 1873 was rejected in Brooklyn Mrs. Van Wyck had received one-half of the estate. The newly discovered will gave her only a pittance, and under it one of the chief duties of the administrators would be to wrest from Mrs. Van Wyck is to be to wrest from Mrs. Van Wyck

istrators would be to wrest from Mrs. Van Wyck mearly all of Mr. Gordon's property which had passed into her hands.

The attorneys consulted all the statutes and precedents, they could find that had any bearing on the peculiar complication thus created and were still cudgeling their brains to find means to pre-

still cudgeling their brains to find means to prewent Mrs. Van Wyck from acting as administrator
when she very opportunely died.

As soon as they could arrange matters after her
death they offered the long lost will for probate.
This is the story that is given out, but all of the
facts may not have been told.

No legal steps were taken yesterday in the matter by either side. Each seemed to be watching
the other and in deciding just what policy to follow. But many new facts were unearthed and are
to-day added to a story whose every feature has
something strange or at least somewhat peculiar
about it.

something strange or as less about it.

A much disputed point is the amount of George P. Gordon's estate at the time of his death. The heirs under the new found will assert that \$1,500,000 is about the proper figure, while Administrator Cullen denies that it exceeded one-third of

intrator Cullen denies that it exceeded one-third of that amount.

Nn. CULLEN EXPLAINS.

I talked this feature over yesterday afternoon with Mr. Henry J. Cullen, Jr., at his office, No. 20 Nassau street. Mr. Cullen admitted that no inventory of the property had ever been filed, but said it was because it had never been asked for. An inventory bad, however, been made and it had been submitted to Mrs. Van Wyck and Miss Gordon. Mr. Gordon's estate. In round numbers, had not exceeded half a million of dollars.

I asked Mr. Cullen why so many conveyances of real estate were made to him and to General Josiah Porter. He explained that this was done at the request of the contestants, so that the latter might receive what Miss Gordon and Mrs. Van Wyck had agreed to pay them to prevent any further hilgation over the property. In round numbers, Mr. Cullen told me \$90,000 was paid to the cousins and uncles of Miss Gordon.

"Suppose the highest courts decree that this last will, admitted to probate, holds," I asked Mr. Cullen, "what will be done with regard to this \$90,000?"

"We will get back as much as we can from the

will, admitted to probate, holds, "I asked Mr. Cullen, "what will be done with regard to this \$90,000".

"We will get back as much as we can from the people who got it." replied Mr. Cullen. "We cannot be held liable for any deficiency, because we simply did our duty."

HAS CRIV \$5,000 OF THE ESTATE.

In answer to my question as to what he had decided to do about the demand made upon him along with General Porter and the Mercantile Trust Company by Miss Adaline Gordon and William H. Corbin, administrators under the will for all of the Gordon property, Mr. Cullen said:—

"I have no property belonging to the George P. Gordon estate except one bond and a mortgage amounting to a little over \$5,000. They can fight for this amount as much as they please. The mortgage I refer to is for \$5,300, and is on the Rahway residence property. General Porter and I are trying to do our duty faithfully."

"Does any of George P. Gordon's property stand in the name of George P. Gordon's property was conveyed to us.

"Will you permit me to copy the inventory of George P. Gerdon's property?"

"I can't do it, because I have not got the inventory at hand just now, and, anyhow, it would not be safe, as there is to be so much litigation yet."

I called his attention to the fact that he had told me some property still remained in his hanis, and them Mr. Cullen explained that it was some of the real estate, the title to which still remained in dispute. This property, he said, was at Norfolk. All had been distributed except this and a little property at Rahway.

FACIS, OLD BUT INTERESTING.

All had been distributed except this and a little property at Rahway.

FACIS, OLD BUT INTERESTING.
In striking contrast to Mr. Cullen's statement that the total value of George P. Gordon's estate was not over half a million dollars is an affidavit of his that is a matter of court record in Kings county.
On April 1, 1878, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Public Administrator of Kings county, was appointed collector or temporary administrator of the estate of George P. Gordon by A. H. Daly, Surrogate of Kings county, Seven days afterward Mr. Gordon's will of the date of July 20, 1873, was rejected.
On May 1, 1878, Henry J. Cullen was appointed administrator of George P. Gordon's estate. He gave no bond, because as public administrator he was required to give \$50,000 bonds when he took office.

office.

In his petition for appointment as Mr. Gordon's administrator he stated that the amount of George P. Gordon's personality in New York State was \$400,000. This did not include real estate in New York nor any of the property in New Jersey nor Virginia.

that in addition to this \$400,000 of securities. Mr. Gordon owned the Gordon Press Works, which was netting him at his death \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year, making the business worth at a most conservative estimate at least \$500,000. Nor is it denied that he owned the alegant house on Columbia Heights and other property in Brooklyn and in Fort Hamilton, the opera house and tracts of laud in Rahway, and a beautiful residence there surrounded by ninety acres of grounds. Neither has anyone disputed that Mr. Gordon owned a plantation of five thousand acres, the Academy of Music and a milk farm at Norfolk, Va. The value of the Norfolk plantation is put at \$150,000. This, added to the \$400,000 of personality, \$500,000 that the press works and business was worth, would in itself amount to \$1,150,000.

And there is yet to be counted two theatres—one in Hahway, the other in Norfolk—two fine houses in Brooklyn and in Rahway, and other property in Rahway, in Brooklyn, in Fort Hamilton and Norfolk.

WHAT LAWKEN BECKETT SAYS.

Norfolk.

I saked Mr. Bockett yesterday what legal steps would be necessary for the new admiristrators to take in order to recover the property. He said that the admiristrators must call on their predecessors in charge of the estate for an accounting. Application must be made to either the Surpeme Court or the Surpegate, either of which could decide whether the new administrators were entitled to an accounting.

preme Court or the Surrogate, either of which could decide whether the new administrators were entitled to an accounting.

Mr. Beckett went on to say that his side was only waiting to see what the other side proposed to do. The Mercantile Trust Company and Messrs. Cullen and Porter had asked for time to breathe and think matters over, and it had been granted. Perhaps they might decide to turn over without litigation all of the property that they could reclaim.

A member of the firm of Boorsem, Hamilton & Beckett told me last night they did not anticipate much trouble with the Mercantile Trust Company, which is in charge of Miss Mary Agnes Gordon's property. He assured me that the trust company had agreed to either shut down the Gordon Press Works at Rahway in a few days or to turn it over to the new administrators.

More PROPERTY FOUND.

Some more property belonging to the Gordon estate has been unearthed. It is the han some place called River Bend, near Belleville, N. J., and estimated to be worth between \$25,000 and \$30,000, which a brother of Mr. Gordon's first wife and his wife were forced to turn over to Mr. Guilen and General Josiah Porter.

Mr. Beckett also showed me a certified copy of a second bisanket deed executed by Miss Mary Agnes Gordon and Miss van Wyck, transferring to Messrs. Cullen and Porter all of the property in New Jerser except the printing press factory belonging to the Gordon estate.

It is like the first blanket deed mentioned in yeaterday's Henald, with a few minor changes. Like the first, it fails to specify the various properties.

"This being the case," said Mr. Beckett, "we can go upon every piece of land owned by George P. Gordon in New Jersey, and under his will take possession of it."

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY. NATHANIEL NILES PLAYS A NEW BOLE IN A POLICE COURT

These are evil days for Nathaniel Niles, ex-bank president, ex-pillar of the church, ex-model of propriety and ex-ornament of society. Until the HERALD exposed his connection with the notorious Café Bijou he played all of these rôles suc-

He appeared yesterday as a defendant in a police court to answer to a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Mme. Porret, the former proprietress of the Cafe Bijou. When Nathaniel Niles owned the place and Mme. Porret ran it for him they were on very good terms. But they have fallen out since then, and Mme. Porret, who has no character to lose, has come to the conclusion

no character to lose, has come to the conclusion that Nathaniel Niles while pretending to be her friend and protector stole money from her wholesale. Hence this suit.

The hearing was begun in the private examination room back of the police court. That was a concession to the outward signs of respectability which still characterize Nathaniel Niles. With smooth shaven chin and upper lip, gray side whiskers and head bald save for a fringe of dark hair above the back of his neck, he looked decidedly sanctimonious. And that expression was heightoned by a habit he indulged in of gazing soulfully at the ceiling.

\$2,000 ron a license.

David M. Neuberger was Mme. Porret's lawyer and chauncey S. Truax attended to Mr. Niles' legal interests, Police Justice Hogan was on the bench. The case was not started until late in the afternoon, and consequently did not make much headway.

ay. In opening the case Mr. Neuberger said that the In opening the case Mr. Neuberger said that the larceny complained of was not all committed at once, but at various times and embraced various sums, the total aggregating several thousands of dollars. He would present the evidence of each alleged theft separately.

Then Mme. Porret was sworn, and by the aid of questions from Mr. Neuberger gradually unfolded hersbory. Clud in black from head to footabe looked aimest as respectable as Nathaniel Niles himself.

folded Bergsloys. Clad in black from head to foot she looked aimost as respectable as Nathaniel Niles himself.

She said that at present she lived at Elemington. N. J., and in days gone by had been very well acquainted with Nathaniel Niles, who was then president of the Tradesmen's National Bank. In 1888 she had a hard time of it trying to get a license for the Cafe Bijou, No. 40 West Twenty-ninth street. Nathaniel Niles told her that he would get the license through Excise Commissioner Andrews, but that it would cost \$2,000 to get it.

He told her, she testified, that Mr. Andrews was a good friend of his; that Mr. Andrews was one of the biggest stockholders in the Star, that he had loaned Mr. Andrews money to buy his stock with, and that through Mr. Andrews, with the sid of \$2,000, be could certainly get the Hoense. The license was not to be in her name, but in the name of a duminy. She gave Mr. Niles the \$2,000, but he never got the license and she was never able to get the money back from him. That constituted the first of the series of theffs which went to make up the grand larceny complained of.

DAMNING LETTERS.

By way of corroborative testimony Mr. Neuberger put in evidence two letters which were published for the first of the series of theffs which were published for the first time in the Henallo of January 19 in an article showing conclusively that as owner of the Cafe Bijou he knew very well that Mms. Porret was running it and for what purpose she was running it. For this he was indicted considerably over a year ago, but has not yet been tried.

In the first of these letters Mr. Niles wrote to Mme. Porret:—"The Excise Board, through Mr. Andrews, assure me that they will soon grant the license."

license."

In the second letter, which was written on the back of a notice from the Excise Board notifying him that there was to be a hearing concerning the protest against granting a license for the Cafe Bijou, he wrote to her that the prospects of getting a license were "good," and that O'Brien (the durumy) had "several neighbors to help him."

In his cross-examination, so far as it went, Mr. Truax sought to show that Mme. Porret had been a notoriously bad woman, and that, therefore, her statements were unworthy of credence. statements were unworthy of credence.

The hearing will be resumed on Friday at half-past two o'clock.

KEPT THEIR MARRIAGE SECRET.

THE FRIENDS OF YOUNG BABCOCK AND MISS CLARK WERE SUBPRISED. The following marriage notice, which has just

appeared in the daily newspapers, attracted marked attention in White Plains:-Babcock—Claus,—Nov. S, 1890, Lillian B. Clark to Philip Babcock, both of New York.

Some of the favored few mong the society people who know the bride and groom received cards announcing the wedding. The announcement cards,

however, did not mention where the wedding took Philip Babcock is a young man about twenty-four years old. He is a tall, well built, handsome fellow. Lillian B. Clark is about twenty-six years old. She is slight and a brunette. Just why Philip and

Lillian were married in this quiet fashion, without

is slight and a brunette. Just why Philip and Lillian were married in this quiet fashion, without notifying their parents, is a subject of great speculation among their acquaintances.

Philip Babcock is the son of the Captain Babcock who was president of the Stonington Steamship Company and who was killed in an accident at Stonington two years ago. Philip's sister, Mrs. William B. Brown, and her husband have a summer residence at White Pains opposite the residence of Mrs. A. M. Clark, a widow. Philip spent his vacation and his sparse time visiting his sister, Mrs. Brown. Of course he became acquainted with Mrs. Clark's daughter, Lillian. Both were fond of horseback riding and were frequently seen together on the country roads. The acquaintance has extended over a period of five or six years.

During the Paris Exposition Mr. and Mrs. Brown went to Paris. They took Lillian with them as their guest, and Philip joined the party at Paris. At the expiration of two months the whole party returned and Lillian and Philip apparently pursued the even tenor of their way.

Occasionally Philip during the present winter visited Miss Clark at her home in White Plains, and Lillian confided the fact of her marriage to a friend a few days ago. Lillian said her mother had forgiven her, that all was well, and that now she and her husband were going on a woulding trip to Washington. She requested her friend to keep the matter a secret until the public announcement was made. The secret was well kept, and when Lillian went away on saturday no one supposed she was going on a wedding trip.

Young Eabeock has a lucrative position in his brother-in-law's office. His wife will inherit about \$30,000. A wagon load of presents is awaiting them in White Plains until the donors know where to seen them.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND, IN ONE CASE THE HUSBAND AND IN THE OTHER

Comptroiler Myers was authorized by the Board of Estimate yesterday to issue \$200,000 worth of assessment bonds at a rate of interest not higher than three per cent. This issue of the assessment bonds is always taken at par by the Sinking Fund York nor any of the property in New Jersey nor Virginia.

Neither he nor anybody else in interest denies

Commission, as the assessments against which they are issued under the law revert to the Sinking Fund collected.

TRYING TO DECLARE PETER KEHR INSANE.

His Wife Had an Order for Commitment to an Asylum Made Out for the Ex-Alderman.

A WILL DID NOT SUIT HER.

However, Kehr Heard of the Plan, Rushed to His Lawyer, Who Took Him to Judge McAdam, and the Order Was Revoked.

Some very curious facts were developed yesterday in the case of ex-Alderman Peter Kehr, of No. Second avenue, who was first adjudged insane, and then, when examined a second time, adjudged

sane by Judge McAdam, in the City Court. Friends assert that an attempt was made to have him incarcerated that relatives might receive some benefit from his property. They further say that Mr. Kahr was not insane when the order of committal was secured, and that during his whole lifetime he has never shown any symptoms of insanity The whole thing, they allege, with the exception of the part taken by the physicians, was put up by persons they refused to name.

Their statements appear to have some substan tiation in the version of the affair given by Kehr himself, who claims that a will was stolen from under his pillow, and that he only discovered the existence of the order by accident. His wife said, he alleges, when he complained of something, that he would soon be removed to a place where he would have better care.

The order was secured by his wife, but whether she alone desired his incarceration Kehr's lawyer could not say. Mrs. Kehr furnished evidence and testimony to Drs. Edward C. Spitzka, of No. 712 Lexington avenue, and G. W. Rachael, of No. 325 East Nineteenth street, and and had them examine her husband. The latter's faculties were dulled and his form greatly emaciated by a year's illness, and from

greatly emaclated by a year's illness, and from what the wife said it is probable that they believed Kehr to be suffering from paresis or incipiont insanity. They examined Kehr, and on January 77 an order committing the sick man to an asylum was issued by Judge Moddam.

LEARNED OF THEIR DOINGS.

A whole week was allowed to pass and no action was taken toward enforcing the order or removing Kehr to an institution. Kehr, in the meantime, had recovered sufficiently to go out, and he visited a number of friends, all of whom are willing to swear to his sanity. Finally on Monday morning Kehr overheard his wife talking about the order and demanded an explanation. His wife told him, and he hurried down to the office of a lawyer, Charles Steckler, of No. 66 Seventh street.

"There were tears in the old man's eyes when he entered my office," said Mr. Steckler, "and he broks down completely when he attempted to tell me about the action his wife had taken.

"There was no doubt of his sanity. I had known him for years, and he had never been even eccentric. He was as sane as I am now when that order was issued, and 'll swear to it."

Ehr related what had happened, and affidavits were secured from Charles Englehardt and Colonel George Stauf, a son-in-law, attesting the old man's sanity.

They then went down to court and laid the mat-

George Staut, a son-in-law, assembly sanity.

They then went down to court and laid the matter before judge McAdam, who read the affidavits and then personally examined Kehr. The examination lasted twenty minutes, and then the Judge dismissed the order, as he was satisfied that a mistake had been made.

AN ORIFICIONABLE WILL.

AN OBJECTIONABLE WILL.

I saw Mr. Kehr last night. He had scarcely recovered from the shock of his discovery and was averse to discussing it.

'I don't know why my wife did it," said he. "I am perfectly sane and always have been. I know I have been sick and probably troublesome, but not more so than all invalids."

When asked what he believed to have been the motive he remained silent a few minutes and then said:

"Well, there was a will, me, last

motive he remained sient a few minutes and then said:—

"Well, there was a will, my last one, stolen from under my pillow. In it were several bequests to charitable institutions. The largest was to St. Francis' hospital, on Fifth street, between avenues a and B. That may have had something to do with it, but I can't understand it all."

Mrs. Kehr, who is deaf, remained in the room during the conversation regarding the invalid, with a questioning stance. When asked for an explanation of her action she refused to reply. I called as the bouses of Dr. Spitzka and Dr. Rachael. Dr. Spitzka, however, had gone out and Dr. Rachael. Dr. Spitzka, however, had gone out and Dr. Rachael refused to talk.

HIS FRIENDS AROUSED.

The affair has created intense excitement among well known east siders. "It was an infamous outrage," said Aldermau Finkie, "Mrs. Kehr is not and never has been insane. The case should be in-vestigated by the proper authorities." Assemblyman William Sulzer, of the Fourteenth Assembly district, who has known Kehr for years, said Alderman Finkle.

ssed a similar opinion.
was no more insane than I am," said Aldermau Henry Flegenhelmer, "and the order was the grossest outrage I ever heard of."

Mr. Kenr is sixty years old and is reputed to be worth over \$260,000. He has a large deak manufactory and owns considerable real estate. His family consists of his wife, two sons and a daughter.

MR. BREW'S SAD TALE.

HE SAYS HE WAS KNOCKED DOWN AND BORBED IN NEW YORK AND SHIPPED TO TEXAS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 3, 1891, Daniel J. Brew. prosperous young hat manufacturer of this city. as taken from a freight car in Houston, Texas, unconscious and in a starving condition. His riends in Connecticut were about to give him up for dead and discontinue the search which has been going on for two months.

Brow has been made the victim of a plot for robbery and murder. He was struck down in New York city, and was locked up in a freight car and left to die of hunger and thirst, Brew owned & large hat factory on the outskirts

of Danbury and was prosperous. He manufac-

of Danbury and was prosperous. He manufactured hats on commission for New York firms and was doing a brisk trade.

The hatters are paid off every second week, and to meet the pay rolls Brew found it necessary to go to New York on Saturday, December 6. That was the last seen of him. After a few days his relatives grew alarmed at his absence and the New York police were notified of his disappearance.

The search for him was unavailing and his friends concluded that he was dead, so they sold off his property, which had been attached by his creditors, paid his debts and settled up his affairs. The detectives traced Brew to L. Cowan's hat store, at No. 127 Greene street, where he received a check on the People's Bank, which was cashed, after he left the bank no trace could be found or him.

check on the People's Bank, which was cashed, After he left the bank no trace could be found of him.

He never drank liquor and he had no business troubles, so his friends concluded he had met with foul play and were about to give up the search. They were surprised to day when they received a letter from the missing man, written nearly a week ago in a town in Indiana. It told a strange story of pain and privation, and a fear of returning home to meet his creditors. He tells in the letter how he left the bank after his check for \$250 was cashed, and says he had proceeded but a short distance when he was struck on the head with a blunt instrument and became unconscious. When he recovered he found himself in a box car, and he was aimost nude. From his condition he knew he had been there several days. He was in terrible pain from his injuries and almost dead from hunger and thirst.

He was taken out of the car at Houston, Texas. He had been on the road for about two weeks and for more than one-half of that time insensible, without lood or drink. He was frightfully emaciated when found.

His sufferings so affected his mind that he imagined himself deeply in debt and a criminal and was affaid to send home for money, which he could have obtained in abundance. Then he went to New Orleans, where he went to work unloading coal from vessels in the harbor. From there he stole a ride to Meridian, Mo., where he tred to get work, but failed. Then he went to Birmingham, Ala., and to Chicago, and from there to Michigan City, Ind., where he now is.

TWO HLL MATED COUPLES

TWO ILL MATED COUPLES.

THE WIFE SEEK LEGAL RELIEF.

Frank Hankinson, the professional ball player, married Mamie, his wife, in February, 1881, and about a year ago separated from her. He sued her in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce. charging her with intimacy with a fireman named William Grace. Villiam Grace.

After the case was brought Mra. Hankinson

denied the charges and set up counter allegations against ber husband. In November last the Court appointed Thomas Nolan referee. He has found that the bail player is entitled to a divorce.

Margaret B. Beilly complains that ever since her marriage to John Reilly on August 13, 1888, she has been brutally treated, and she has begun a suit in the Supreme Court for a separation. Beilly holds an office under the city government. She says that in August last he struck her in the face and knocked a few teeth out. Mrs. Reilly also declares that soon after their marriage she gave him \$500, but he has never returned it to her. She has secured an order roquiring the husband to show cause why alimony should not be granted her pending the suit.

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The treatest of the suit of the suit.

Skin Graft May Re Annlier

BEATTIE SCORED BY WOMEN.

THEIR ASSOCIATION ASKS POINTED QUESTIONS WHICH HE FAILS TO ANSWER

The Ladios' Health Protective Association of New York held a regular monthly meeting at their new headquarters, No. 11 West Eighteenth street, yesterday. Mrs. Helen S. Bell, president of the association, acted as chairman. There was an attendance, despite the inclement weather, of upward of fifty members.

The association decided to apply for a national charter in order to establish branches in various other States and cities of the Union and to in

charter in order to establish branches in various other States and cities of the Union and to increase the scope of the association's work.

The subjects of street cleaning and the appointment of matrons in the police stations were discussed at length. It was decided that the association co-operate with others for the purpose of framing a bill which would make the appointment of matrons mandatory. The bill now in force makes such appointments optional with the Police Commissioners, and as the matrons control no votes, it was suggested that that fact was responsible for their non-appointment.

WHERE DOES THE MONRY COME FROM?

In relation to street cleaning Mrs. Bell said:—

"We see by the papers that Mr. Beattie asked for and received from the Board of Estimate and Approtionment a large award to be devoted to the acquirement of a plant. We also see that he has been increasing the salaries of his assistants. We do not know of any movement upon his part to secure the plant. What we want to know is if the increases in salary have been made out of the amount of money apportioned for the plant. Mrs. M. E. Trautmann spoke in the same strain.

The difficulties of the problem of street cleaning that Mr. Beattie had to contend with were mentioned. The ladies were firm, however, and said that Mr. Beattie should either cloan the streets or resign.

The following committees reported:—Gas Houses,

resign.
The following committees reported:—Gas Houses,
Stable Refuse, Slaughter Houses, School Hygiene
and Tenement Houses. The committees in every
instance stated that there was much room for im-Commissioner Beattle was seen yesterday in reference to the query of the association whether he had expended a portion of the allotment for this proposed plant to increase the salaries of his subordinates.

ordinates.

He said:—"I cannot answer a question of that nature in an unofficial manner. If those ladies are anxious to learn upon what authority I have made the increases and from what source the money is derived they must communicate with me officially, "I will then cheerfully give them the fullest particulars relative to the affairs of this department."

MORE HELD FOR BEATTIE.

"I will then cheerfully give them the fullest particulars relative to the sfairs of this department."

MORE MEER FOR DEATTIE.

Henry Thompson, the president of the Broadway Railroad Company, wrote a lotter to Commissioner Beattie yesterday expressing a willingness to aid in the cleaning of the city. A short time ago the Commissioner auggested that if the city could have the use of the railroad tracks large vans could be drawn over them at night loaded with snow, ashes and garbage.

Mr Thompson in concluding his letter writes:—

"We consider your suggestion a most important one and will neet the officers of the city at any time and will co-operate with them and with the other horse railroads in some reasonable arrangement for utilizing the lines for this purpose.

"Your statement that large vans carrying loads many times as large as are now taken in trucks can be hauled at night upon the horse-car tracks at great saving to the city and without serious inconvenience to the car companies is a matter which we are disposed to consider with you in a liberal spirit."

Commissioner Beattie was delighted at the receipt of the above and expressed a wish that other rail-

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING. COMMISSIONER BEATTIE ATTENDS THE CONFER-

ENCE AND TAKES EXCEPTIONS. Mayor Grant's Advisory Committee, who are wrestling with the subject of street cleaning, met at the office of Thatcher M. Adams, No. 36 Wall street, yesterday. All the members of the com-

at the office of thatcher M. Adams, No. 38 Wall street, yesterday. All the members of the committee were in attendance, as was also Commissioner Beattle.

The committee discussed in detail their plan for cleaving the district between Twenty-eighth and Fortieth streets. Mr. Beattle was in hearty accurd with the majority of the suggestions. The points to which he took exception are understood to have been those which he deemed impracticable. They were in reference to the disposition of trucks standing in the street, and other encumbrances, and also to the length of time and all the attending annoyance to the public resulting from the proposed trial of the patrol system.

It was suggested that Mr. Beattle be given until Thursday to consider the various points specified in the scheme. This was thought by the committee to be but fair to Mr. Beattle and themselves. Any suggestions for perfecting the scheme that Mr. Beattle thinks necessary will receive due consideration from the committee.

When the entire plan has been definitely decided upon the committees will request Mr. Beattle to carry it out as soon as he can.

As the plan is still in an incomplete form the committee feel justified in withholding its details from the public.

Commissioner Beattle excused himself from giving any opinion regarding the meeting.

POLICEMAN O'CONNELL MISSING.

CAPTAIN REILLY HAS HIS SHIELD AND KEYS, BUT WANTS HIS MAN.

Captain Reilly, of the Thirtieth street police station, is looking for Policeman Dennis O'Connell The man was paid off at the station house yesterday afternoon. Later in the day his keys and shield were found on Sixth avenue. This has led to the belief that O'Connell has gone off on a drunk. O'Counell has a very sick wife at home. He promised Monday to bring her some fruit, but he not only failed to do this but did



not go near her at all. O'Connell has been on the force for four years and during this time his work has been prin-cipally confined to arresting women and watching saloon keepers. watching saloon keepers.
O'Connell's brother patrolmen are inclined to believe that the young officer's wife drove him to drink by her violent temper. Disinterested people who have noticed his conduct of late are not so charitable.

table.

he shows up in two days, will be tried and probably dismissed from the force.

PERFUMER YOUNG'S STORY.

HE RELATES THE SCANDALOUS CLIMAX OF THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIS WIFE. The Young-Richardts conspiracy trial was continued yesterday at Paterson, N. J., and testimony of a most sensational character was developed.

Perfumer Richard D. Young, one of the conspirators, told his story of employing Melano C. Richardts to watch his wife's movements and the subsequent arrangement with him to induce Mrs. Young to accompany him to the Hamilton House. Young said that he mot Richardts in his office on Saturday evening, October 19, 1889, and then. Young declared, that he and Richardts plotted what was done aubsequently.

Richardts told Young that Mrs. Young and he were to meet in a bedroom at the Hamilton House on the following day. Young then told in defail all that had occurred at the Hamilton House, his testimony agreeing at nearly all points with the others ovidence.

Young said he was looking through a keyhole when Richardts and Mrs. Young came in. Mrs. Young was very gay, and laughed as she said:—

"Oh, if my husb nd could only catch me here! But I'm going to have a good time in this life anyway!" tors, told his story of employing Melano C. Rich-

But I'm going to have a good time in this life anyway!'

Hichardts suggested sending for some cigars.

Mrs. Young preferred to smoke cigarettes, but agreed to take a cigar.

Young told of a great deal of conversation that took place between his wife and Richardts, much of it unit for publication.

Hichardts gave the preconcerted signal and Young burst in the door and entered the room with Torrey, his bookkeeper.

Ex.Judge Fullerton, of this city, testified to having commenced divorce proceedings for Young against his wife in the New York courts.

Melano C. Richardts was placed on the stand late in the day, but had just commenced his story when the Court adjourned until Friday, when the trial will be resumed.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDARS. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1891.-The following are

the Court of Appeals calendars for Wednesday, February 4:—First division—Nos. 7, 17, 88, 38, 96, 16, 113, 54. Second division—Nos. 200, 208, 187, 194, 204 205, 164, 176. THANKS TO HER FRIEND.

Miss Ryan Bravely Submits to the Surgeons' Knives That an Extensive Skin Graft May Be Applied to Mrs. Wilck's Head.

LARGE STRIPS OF SKIN REMOVED.

The Doctors at Bellevur, Where the Operation

Was Performed, Have Reason to Believe It Will Be Successful. The visiting and house surgeons of the second

division of the surgical ward of Bellevue Hospital are conducting the most extensive skin grafting operation ever performed at that institution, if not at any other in the city.

The patient is Mrs. Minnie Emma Wilck, the wife

of Herman Wilck, the superintendent of a co-

operative laundry at the corner of Twenty-third street and First avenue. On December 26 Mrs. Wilck had her scalp com-pletely torn off by her bair catching in the shafting of a polishing machine which she operated in her husband's laundry. The story of the accident

was told in the HERALD at the time. A young woman whose name is entered in the hospital blotter as "Delia Eagan," but whose real name is Delia Ryan, has volunteered to supply from her own body the cuticle necessary for the opera-

Miss Ryan is a lifelong friend of Mrs. Wilck. She entered the hospital a week ago last Monday— "walked in," says the hospital blotter, laconically. Already she has supplied enough material for the

graft to cover one half of Mrs. Wilck's head. A DELICATE OPERATION. This interesting operation was begun on Wednesday of last week and its progress is reported as very satisfactory. The transplanted bits of skin show a healthy adhesion, and the doctors express

themselves as hopeful of an entirely successful After the shocking accident of which she was the victim Mrs. Wilck was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where an attempt was made to replace her scalp, which had been torn off. The operation did

not succeed. Then the surgeons determined to try skin grafting. Mrs. Wilok's husband offered himself for the operation, but when told that it might keep him in the hospital for eight weeks he was obliged to give up the idea, as he could not leave his business that

Then Miss Ryan volunteered to take his place. When Mrs. Wilck's head had been brought to the proper condition Dr. Frank Hartley, the visiting surgeon, and Dr. Louis C. Zerega, the house surgeon, conducted the skin grafting operation. Miss Ryan was placed under the influence of an

aniesthetic, and from her right thigh the doctors

anesthetic, and from her right thigh the doctors removed, with a broad bladed razor, several strips of the epithelium, or outside layer of skin.

These strips of skin were applied at the base of Mrs. Wilch's lacerated scalp, on the left side, from which the woman's ear had been torn.

Several grafts were laid on the first day. They were attached one by one in strips of about an inch wide and from four to eight inches long.

Miss Ryan stood the operation remarkably well. The outside surface of akin was all that was necessary and it was removed skilfully.

After the skin had been removed Miss Ryan said she suffered no great inconvenience. She was delighted to hear that the initial operation was considered successful and that her self-sacrifice would probably result in supplying a new coating for her friend's skull.

Mrs. Wilch suffered no pain from the operation.

probably result in supplying a new coating for her friend's skull.

Alta. Wilck suffered no pain from the operation. After the skin had been transferred the gratts were tightly bound up with broat elastic bandages, which were covered with line webbed cloth saturated with a salt solution, and these again were bound with ordinary bandages.

When the bandages were removed it was found that the transferred patches of epithelium showed a healthy adherence to the muscular tissue covering the skull.

The doctors continued their operations at intervals until last night, when one of the house staff said that the entire lett half of the injured portion of Mrs. Wilck's skull was covered successfully.

Most of the skin, the Doctor said, had been obtained from the front of Miss Ryan's thighs. Portions, however, were taken from her arms. The choice of these portions of the body was made because they offered the best surfaces for the surgeon's razor.

A razor was used in preference to a scalpel, because the doctors found it better suited to their purpose.

FEW SCARS.

cause the doctors found it better suited to their purpose.

FEW SCARS.

When the interesting operation has been finished Mrs. Wilck's head will present a smooth, unbroken surface, denuded of hair. No scar will be visible except at the injured car and syebrow. Miss Ryan's limbs will show no traces of scars whatsoever.

The doctors of the hospital are very much interested in the operation, as they consider it the largest and most delicate skin graft ever performed in New York.

The greatest interest is manifested by Captain Jack Donovan, who has charge of the reception of patients and keeps the hospital records in the office on the ground floor. Miss Ryan is an acquaintace of Captain Jack, and he, as well as all the hospital staff, are loud in their praises of the girl's self-sacrifice.

Miss Ryan is nineteen years old. She is employed in the co-operative laundry, and is said to live at No. 411 West Thirteenth street.

Both women were wheeled around the hospital wards and corridors yesterday. They chatted merrily together and attracted great attention from the other patients, who had heard of the operation. At the hospital last evening it was said that fully a month would elapse before the women would be discharged.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS AT WORK.

THEY ELECT THEIR COMPTROLLER AND TREAS-UBER AND BUSH A BILL THROUGH, [BY TEL GRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

TRENTON, Feb. 3, 1891.—The democratic leaders feel jubilant over the success which has crowned their efforts in the slate making line. Their candidates for State Treasurer and State Comptroller were elected by joint meeting of the Legislature to-

day without a hitch in the programme. The caucus lashed every democrat into line, and 54 votes—the full strength of the party—were cast for each candidate. The republican candidates, Major Anderson for Comptroller and Colonel Toffey for State Treasurer, each received 27 votes.

General William C. Reppenheimer, the new State Comptroller, is a lawyer and protégé of Governor Abbett, and though a young man he has had much ceived his instructions from Lieutenant Colones apprication on in politics, having served for four years, in the House of Assembly and having been Speaker during the last year of his term. The position of Compiroller is one of much importance, the salary being \$4,000 a year and the term three years.

The new State Treasurer, George R. Gray, of New-ark, owes his elevation to the office to the leader, arms Smith. of that city, the man who deals out the patronage of his party in that section of the State. Mr. Gray is an experienced politician and for several years has held office in Neward, being superintendent and treasurer of the Aqueduct Board. His salary and term are similar to those of the State Comptroller.

The democratic managers will now turn their attention to parisan legislation and expect to push through all their bills in a few weeks, so that there are the democrates to-day which has given them good reason for congrutulation. A bill was introduced by Senator Everett, of Huniterdon county had formed several small bortoughs each of which was not the second and had become a law. The reason giver for the rapid legislation was that under the act the political complexion of two miles and real calary and electron of the second and had become a law. The reason giver for the rapid legislation was that under the act to expect the second and the second of the second experience in politics, having served for four years in the House of Assembly and having been Speaker

with its objectionable features stricken out. The repealer affects several borough governments which were formed under the original act.

COMEGYS BORROWS ALIMONY.

YET HE ALWAYS GOES ABOUT IN CARS AND

PLAYS THE BACKS. Can a man plead poverty while he rides around town in cabs and follows the races with more or less regularity? That was the question presented to Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday. He is still puzzling over it. When his decision is handed down Mr. Henry C. Comegys will be able to know accurately just how poor a man he is in the even of the law.

Lawyer Clark Bell argued yesterday that Comegys should be relieved from the warrant of attach-ment against his body for contempt of court in failing to pay his wife \$100 a month alimony; also that the alimony should be reduced from \$100 to

falling to pay his wife \$100 a month alimony; also that the alimony should be reduced from \$100 to \$10 a month. In the meantime Mr. Comeyys is dodging the Sheriff's deputies and enjoying life as well as any New Yorker can in Philadelphia.

Henry C. Comeygs married Malinda Grove, a Baltimore belle, in 1875. He was a wealthy Maryland contractor for the building of water works. Under the firm name of Comeyys & Lewis, he and his pariner performed large and profitable contracts with the Feruvian and Chillan governments. Their main office was in New York.

Mrs. Comeyys visited her parents in Baltimore in the spring of 1885. When she came home she learned that her husband and an alleged nice of his had been living in adjoining rooms in the Coleman House in this city. She began suit for divorce, and Referee Nelson J. Waterbury reported that Comegys had been too familiar with his alleged nice. Whereupon Judge Farrett, in August, 1883, granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Malinda Comegys, and ordered her husband to pay her \$100 a month alimony. Mr. Comegys paid the money promptly for a few months.

On August 1, 1889, the firm of Comegys & Lewis dissolved partnership. Comegys wears that it was swamped by judgments for more than \$200,000. At all events he began to be dilatory in paying up. Three times in 1889 was Mrs. Comegys compelled to appeal to the Court to make her divorced husband pay her alimony. She had him arrested a year ago, and thereby compelled him to pay her \$450 arrears of alimony. He now swears that he had to becrow the money from kind friends.

Mrs. Comegys, through her attorney, Ass. A. Alling, got a warrant for Comegys arreas on January 2 last, and a deputy sheriff hung around his home, No. 7 West Nineteenth street, for a week without finding him.

Lawyer Clark Bell, on behalf of a motion to reduce the alimony to \$40 monthly, pleaded yesterday that Comegys was suffering from vertigo and neurasthenia and couldn't go outdoors unattended or on foot. He also declared that Comegys is bankrupt and dependent upo

Alling.

"My client finds it impossible to go about the city except in cabs," explained Mr. Bell solemnly.
"I hope Your Honor will not deprive him of the means of going about."

"Thope Your Honor will not deprive him of the means of goling about."

"His wife swears that he goes to the races frequently, and owns an interest in the race horse Juggler," said Mr. Alling. "She also swears that he maintains the house No. 7 West Nineteenth street in a style as fine as that he affected before his alleged failure. My client is in actual need, and \$1,000 arrears of alimony is due her."

Justice Andrews smiled his non-committal and quizzical smile. Messre. Bell and Alling wrangled manfully. Mr. Bell suggested compromise, whereupon his adversary spoke of accepting \$69 a month. "I'm not permitted to agree on more than \$40," urged Mr. Bell, "but I will offer \$50." But the determination of the matter was left in the hands of Judge Andrews.

Henry C. Comegys is a tall man and still handsome, in spite of his vertige, his neurasthenia and his fifty-four years. He is well over six feet in height and weighs upward of two hundred and fifty pounds. Mrs. Comegys is not much above thirty and is tall and vivacious. She is fair skinned and has brown hair that verges on bronze. Her eyes are large and dark. She is living with her sister and brother-inlaw at No. 360 West Fifty-eighth street. Comegys is known to men about town as a good liver and a fairly high roller—not too high, but just high enough. His horse Juggler won several good races at Guttenburg last winter.

CAPTAIN LEO'S CASE DISMISSED. COLONEL CAMP PROMISES THAT HIS REGIMENT

WILL MAKE GOOD ALL INJURIES. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Justice Hogan dismissed Captain John P. Leo's complaint against Lieutenant Colonel William V. King, Captain George E. B. Hart and Captain Nathaniel B. Thurston, of the Twenty-second regiment. As reported exclusively in the HERALD, Captain Leo charged them with having maliciously destroyed. last Saturday, the lock of the door leading to his private office as architect of the armory.

Justice Hogan asked Captain Leo whether he knew of his own knowledge that the accused had destroyed the door. Captain Leo said that he did not. Colonel John T. Camp assured Justice Hogan that the regiment would make good all injury to



CAPTAIN LEO. the door. Justice Hogan said that with this assur-

the door. Justice Hogan said that with this assurance he would diamisa the case. William C. Reddy, Captain Leo's lawyer, declared that he would immediately begin a civil action for damages.

The accussed officers were represented by Franklin Bartlett, who is a captain in the regiment. He endeavored to prove that the armory had become the property of the regiment. Captain Leo, however, insisted that as the armory had not yet been formally turned over to the regiment, and was as yet unpaid for, it was the property of the city. He argued, therefore, that any injury done to the building made the perpetrators liable to fines and imprisonment.

Captain Leo was very much disgusted with the outcome of his action. He said that Colonel King and Captains Hart and Thurston were constantly perpetrating injuries to the building in order to bring him into disfavor with the Armory Board. "However," said he, "If Colonel Camp pledges the credit of the regiment to repair the damage, why, I am perfectly satisfied." Captain Leo announced his intention of seeing that the damage was immediately repaired. "If it is not," he added, "I shall simply get another warrant."

Janitor John Flood was on hand, as was also Assistant Janitor Dubois. Dubois admitted to me that he had driven the screw into the lock, acting under oreers from Janitor Flood, who in his turn received his instructions from Lieutenant Colonel King.

SHE TRIED TO SAVE HER DAUGHTER AND BOTH

Nettie McSorley, aged sixteen years, was shockingly burned at her home, No. 1,031 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Her clothes caught fire from ing to subdue the flames, was also badly burned, and both are likely to die in the hospital from their

Mrs. McSorley occupied apartments on the second floor of the house, and at eleven o'clock yeaterday morning Nettie lighted a piece of paper in the kitchen stove and lighted the gas. She tossed the burning paper toward the coal scuttle, but it fluttered down at her side, and in a moment her clothing was on fire. She ran screaming out of the house, followed by her mother. On the sidewalk Mrs. McSorley attempted to tear the burning clothes from her daughter, who lay writhing on the The flames ignited hrs. McSorley's clothing and

soon she was enveloped in fire and shricking for help. A number of men rolled the unfortunate woman and her daughter in blankets and coats and put out the fire, and then doctors were called. Dr. Atwood, of De Kalb avenue, and Dr. Enright, of Greene avenue, were at the side of the mother and daughter in a few minutes and alleviated their sufferings. They were removed to the hospital in a dying condition, the features of both being scarcely recognizable. The clothing of the mother